

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 46. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

Inform their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—17.

JOHN STICKNEY,

HAS FOR SALE, FRESH RICE, White and Red Lead by wholesale, at the Factory prices, Best warranted gun powder, bee's wax, Nutmegs, allspice, cardinals, Coffee, by the barrel or bag, Paints, Putty, &c. as usual, And a quantity of TANNING and ROSIN. October 25, 1817—17.

BIRD SMITH

HAS NOW ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, which he will sell low for Cash, Wholesale or Retail, at his stand on Cheapside, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Old Whiskey, Madeira, Sherry, Tinneriff, Malaga, and Claret WINES. Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Fish, Segars, Snuff, best chewing Tobacco, Snices, West India Prunes, Raisins, Cheese, Windsor, Rose and Transparent Soap, &c. &c. October 11, 1817—17.

BELL TAVERN,

Capitol Hill, City of Washington, IS now open, together with that large circular house, which the Hon. Mr. Dallas occupied, with that whole block of buildings owned by Thomas Law, Esq. occupied last session by Mr. Dowson, as boarding house, and for some years past by his mother, Mrs. Dowson, deceased; with a number of more elegant new rooms, finished and furnished in the most elegant style. All the houses equal, if not superior to any public inn in America—where Members of Congress with their families, or families coming to the city, can be accommodated in the best style, as private as in their own house or a private family, if they wish. Members of Congress can be accommodated in the most elegant style, with single rooms, and several mess rooms, as may suit themselves, if I can be honored with their custom, it was such pain to me last session that I could not accommodate, and was obliged to turn off. I now have gone to great expense to have that honor, and I hope these honorable gentlemen, and all others that wish to be accommodated in the best style, will call on me. I am not concerned in stages or steam boats to recommend me; I only request the proprietors of public inns or steam boats, to let my cards or prints hang up, that the public may make a choice; and should I be their choice, they will see the style and ease with which I will accommodate with every thing necessary to render my guests happy. The best of bedding, cooks, pastry, &c. none to surpass them. Servants of the best characters selected. The large convenient stables occupied by Mr. Carnes for some years past, together with two other stables and coach house attached to the buildings, with a plentiful supply of the best of hay and oats, &c. selected. The best of oysters; and every attention paid by the public's humble servant, from Berkeley Springs, Virginia.

ROBERT BAILEY.

The Editors of the Baltimore American, Democratic Press and Aurora, Mercantile Advertiser, Boston Patriot, Enquirer, Herald, Register, City Gazette, Norfolk Herald, Kentucky Gazette and Louisiana Gazette will insert the above till the next session of Congress, and forward their accounts to me in Washington city. R. B. Washington, Oct. 10—25—6t

Bear, Otter & Mink Skins WANTED.

The highest price in cash for prime Bear, Otter & Mink Skins; will be given by J. C. WENZEL. Lexington, Oct. 11—17.

KANAWA SALT—by the barrel, NAILS—At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg, COPPER—for Stills, Together with a complete assortment of MERCHANDISE.

JUST RECEIVED—and for Sale by THILFORD, TROTTER & CO. Lexington, July 19—17—17.

BEAR & OTTER SKINS WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ELISHA J. WINTER & CO. was dissolved on the 4th instant by mutual consent. Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the Partnership. ELISHA J. WINTER, THOS. H. VINDELL. Lexington, July 26, 1817.

THE subscriber offers his STOCK OF GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for cash, either wholesale or retail. Country dealers and others will find it their interest to give him a call. ELISHA J. WINTER. Lexington, July 26—17.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable tract of LAND, lying in Fayette county, on Hickman, 3 miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road. It contains about 265 acres; 90 acres of which are cleared and fenced, and the rest tolerable well timbered. The improvements are, a dwelling house, and out-houses; good apple orchard; a spring, &c. &c. For terms, and other particulars, apply to the subscriber, or at his office. JOHN T. PURINGTON. Nov. 8—7t

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock, Will be a regular sale at Auction, of Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wagons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the above articles, are requested to make entry of the same with us, some days prior to, or at least before the day of sale. A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers & Com. Merchants. October 11—17.

Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. N.B. They will also attend particularly to out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms. Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—17.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, Bradford's Kentucky Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1818. Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. 17

NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market. Lexington, April 22—17—17.

ELEGANT CARPETING

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—17

JUST OPENED

At Thomas E. Boswell & Co's Store on Short-street, opposite the market, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Among which, are a few pieces of SHEPHERD'S Super. CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CASSIMERES, BRUSSELS & SCOTCH CARPETING, BOMBASTETS, &c. &c. LADIES' CHIP & STRAW HATS, Of elegant quality and latest fashions, which they offer for sale at a small advance on the Philadelphia auction prices.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND, A few Casks of SHERRY WINE, IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER & TEAS. YOUNG HYSON. They expect in a few days an elegant assortment of Ladies' fashionable Shoes. 23d August—17

An Office to Rent.

THE front room of the house on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house, lately occupied by Mr. Rhineland, is now at liberty; it is well calculated for an office, and may be entered into immediately. For particulars, apply at this Office, or to MASLIN SMITH. Nov. 1—17

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.) WILL, in future, be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4—40—17

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash. THILFORD, TROTTER & CO. P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c. Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices. Lexington, 1817—128—17

Schree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & NINE STREETS, (Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.) HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF: BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS, HARD-WARE, NAILS of every description, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. Lexington, Sept. 13—17.

The Editors of the Franklin Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

AUCTION.

Good Bargains may be had!

CORNELIUS COYLE, Proposes selling the whole of his stock of Goods at Auction,

On Monday, the 17th day of November, inst. THEY ARE OF THE FIRST QUALITY, AMONG WHICH

Cloths, Calicoes, Kerseymeres, Ginghams, Coatings, Cambricks, Cords, Leno, Stockinets, Jacobins, Vestings, Mulmul and India, Blankets, Silks, Cotton and Worsted Shawls, Bombazetts, Gloves, Silks, Teas, Coffees, Chocolate, Florentines, Ribbons, Rice, &c. &c.

A general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Queens & Glass-ware, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

For all sums over \$20 a credit of 60 days, 100 4 months, 500 6 1000 9

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the corner store now occupied by said Coyle, on the public square. BUCK, BRADFORD & MCGOWAN, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. Lex. Nov. 8, 1817—2t

NEW STORE.

GEORGE COX,

HAS just opened, at his store next door above Mr. James Garrison's Apothecary's shop, a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

particularly a good selection of the following articles, viz: Superfine, fine, and common Cloths, Double and single mill'd Cassimeres, Rose and point Blankets, Bombazetts, Flannels, Hosiery, Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, Brown Holland, Diaper, Gingham, Dimities, Calicoes, Coburg Merino Shawls, Vestings, Manchester and Woollen Cords, Straw Bonnets, Fur Trimmings. Also, a good variety of Ladies', Miss's, Men's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Day's Leather Hats, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Prime Green Coffee, &c. After a few days he expects to keep a constant supply of Band Boxes. FOR SALE, AS ABOVE, A MULATTO GIRL, eighteen years old, and a good set of GUAGING INSTRUMENTS, with instructions for using them, if required. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—3t

SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS, BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.

THE Subscribers have received, and now offer for sale, at their store on Mill street, between Main and Short streets, a handsome assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

the most of which have been purchased at the late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice, (amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional expense of transportation—consisting of Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths, Ladies' Pelis-e and Habit ditto, Shepherd's best London double mill'd Cas-

imere, Fine and low priced ditto ditto, Rose and Point Blankets, assorted in bales, Red and green 6-4 Bookings, Red, white, and yellow Flannels, Super white-baiting ditto, 6-4 superfine stout dark Gingham, Superfine and low priced Calicoes, Furniture plate ditto, Elegant rich Chintz ditto, Low priced and superfine fashionable Furniture Dimities, Long Cloths, and other Shirting, Muslins, Bleached domestic ditto, A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linens, ditto of 4-4 Cambric-Muslin, Black and assorted colored ditto, Linen Damask for Table Cloths, Cotton ditto, Madras Handkerchiefs, various qualities, 3-4 Cashmere Shawls, Dark Loom Chintz ditto, Scalet Waterloo Cloth ditto, Black and coloured Bombazetts, 4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rat-

inets, Jacquett, Nansook, and Demi-Cambric, Muslins, Sprig'd Mull ditto, 4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto, Ditto imitation India ditto, Corded Muslins, Superfine Baftas, Sauns, and other India, Muslins, Chocolate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Handkerchiefs, Black twilled and fringed ditto, Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands, Velvet and Cords—Beaver Gloves, A handsome assortment of Winter Vestings, Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted Hose, Children's ditto, Men's Lamb's Wool and Virginia Hose, Sewing Silks and Trunks of every color, Best quality London Trunks, Black Canton Silk, &c. &c. LIKEWISE, 12 Boxes best SPANISH SEGARS, and 14 ditto 8 by 10 WINDSOR GLASS. CIBBS & MCALLA. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—17

NEW AND CHEAP STORE. THE subscribers have just opened at their Store in Main street, four doors above Main Cross street, and four doors below the Gazette Office, a general and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia, and Baltimore, principally at auction, and for cash; which they flatter themselves, on examination, will be found cheaper than any heretofore brought to this place. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington are particularly invited to call and see for themselves. ALEXANDER & NOVELL. Nov. 8—4t

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE." SHAKESPEARE.

Oh! it is sweet to hush the sigh That trembles on the lip of beauty! To wipe the dew that wets the eye Of her who pines 'tween love and duty!

Oh! it is sweet to soothe the breast That throbbeth with tender feeling! To view the cheek in dimples drest, Where languid sorrow's tears were stealing!

Too oft in beauty's gayest hour, The heart within is cold and gloomy; Too oft the smile is like the flow'r That lives not—feels not—yet is gloomy.

Ah! hapless woman may not tell, She lo'es—tho' love each glance revealing! Her heart may beat—her bosom swell—Her only hope is in concealing.

And 'mid the weight of inward care, Her eye with crystal light is beaming, The smile still seems to linger there, But sorrow's flood within is streaming.

So may be seen at eve's last hour, When calm and bright the moon is shining, The lily's spotless virgin flow'r, In tears its tender head reclining.

* Globe Amaranthus, or everlasting flower.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

INSCRIPTION

FOR THE TOMB ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA'S LEG.

Here rests, and let no saucy knave Presume to sneer or laugh— To learn that mould'ring in this grave Is laid—a British CALF.

For he who writes these lines, is sure, That those who read the line, will, Will find such laugh were premature, For here, too, lies—a SOLI.

And here five little ones repose Twin-born with other five, Unheeded by their brother tocs, Who are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain, Rest here, of one commanding, Who, though his wit he might retain, Lost half his understanding.

Who, when the guns, with murder fraught, Pour'd bullets thick as hail, Could only to the foe be brought To give the foe his BAIL.

Who now, in England, just as gay, As in the battle brave, Goes to the rout, review, or play With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here show'd her spite, For he will still be found, Should England's sons engage in fight, Resolv'd to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg— She wish'd not to disown, And when she lopp'd the hero's leg, She did not seek his ARM!

And but indulged in harmless whim— Since he could walk with one, She saw two legs were lost on him, Who never design'd to RUN.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

It has so long been customary in this country, to look to Europe for intelligence, that every vessel from thence is expected to afford news, and every vessel has of late invariably disappointed our expectations. Accounts are received from England to the 12th September, and all the information we have obtained relates to a successful harvest, and revival of manufactures, and the permanence of the new system of government established by the Congress of Vienna. London editors are attentively observing South America, and the apparent connection of that country with the United States; they say the North Americans are erasing their navy in the time of profound peace, which indicates an interference with the affairs of Spain and her colonies; and they seem to indicate that such conduct on our side will draw upon us the castigation of the continental powers of Europe combined with England. These speculations are idle, and worse than useless, because they are founded upon an erroneous assumption. The American navy is laid up in ordinary—a small fleet is indeed afloat in the Mediterranean, to watch the Barbary states and protect American commerce from their depredations; and it is equally necessary to send United States vessels into the Gulf of Mexico, and in other dangerous seas, to guard our vessels from the vexatious interruptions and robberies of pirates.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 25.

The ship Marmion, captain Davis, hence at New-Orleans, in the remarkable short passage of sixteen days. Early on Tuesday morning, James Nicholson, pilot, who had charge of the ship Catharine, bound out, jumped overboard, a short distance below Philadelphia, and was drowned.

Price of American stocks at London, September 15th—Six per cents. 105; United States Bank Shares 30l. 5s. both with the dividend from 1st July.

Captain Linzee, of the Swiftsure, arrived at Boston, states, that the market of the Isle of France was extremely dull for every kind of American or European produce, and there was very little colonial produce to be had in the Island.

Most of the Merchants had sustained such heavy losses by the late destructive fire at that place, that they had not the means of making large purchases. The only way in which cargoes can be disposed of, is in small lots.

Our correspondent, the editor of the

New-York Daily Advertiser, under date of October 22d, informs us he learns by passengers from Havana, that a report had reached there that Gen. Mina was closely besieged in the interior of Mexico by the Royal troops—he had made several unsuccessful attempts to cut his way through.

G. I. Hunt, of the city of New-York, has invented and manufactured a beautiful vermilion, said to be equal, if not superior to the Chinese, and composed of articles purely American.

A committee of the British House of Commons has made a second Report, of the most decisive character, upon the Police of London. It recommends the abolition of the system of Parliamentary Rewards for the apprehension and conviction of felons, commonly called Blood Money, which has lately excited so much horror. The money, thus expended, in 1815, amounted to 18,000 pounds.

EXPEDITIOUS PROCESS OF TANNING.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser. Every nation is ambitious of its superior advantages, whether they arise from agriculture, commerce, or the arts; evincing a desire to render such advantages subservient to other objects, and to proclaim them to the world. Hence I am actuated in making the following communication:

Extract of a letter from a gentl man of respectability, dated Boston, Oct. 15. "Sir—I enclose a piece of Morocco Leather. The goat from which the skin was taken, was alive at Charlestown yesterday morning—and before 2 o'clock yesterday the skin was tanned as you see it, and transported six miles from town to the cattle show—you may rely on the truth of it."

A communication from "An Englishman," in the New-York Gazette, recommends the making of Scalded Cream Butter, which has been practised in many parts of England, and by which method a greater quantity of butter, and of a more palatable quality, can be obtained from milk, than by the common mode. The following is the process:

As soon as the milk has been taken from the cow, it must be placed in an earthen or tin vessel, and allowed to stand 12 hours. It must be then placed on a steady wood fire, free as possible from smoke, and scalded for 30 minutes—particular care must be taken not to allow it to boil. It must then be placed in a cool situation, and on the following day a thick rich cream will appear on the surface of the milk (which is excellent also for desert purpose)—this may be taken and made into butter in the common way.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

A spirited altercation has been carried on in New-York, between Gen. Scott the military commander, and the corporation, relative to the construction of buildings on the battery, Castle Clinton. The General claimed the right of building quarters for his staff there, in virtue of the cession of the land to the U. States. The corporation denied that the cession was made for any other purpose than to construct fortifications thereon, and ordered a representation to be made by the mayor, to the president of the United States on the subject. In the mean time Gen. Scott persisted in his right and his determination to build ordered over a detachment of troops from Governor's island, and made preparations to commence work the beginning of last week. The citizens, who had felt and expressed much interest in the preservation of their elegant promenade, assembled in crowds upon the battery, as the workmen were collecting to begin the work, with a determination to prevent them by force. These things indicated open hostility, when Gen. Scott consented to suspend his work till the decision of the president could be had, and the public irritation consequently subsided.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (GEO.) OCT. 1.

We learn by a gentleman direct from Head Quarters (Fort Montgomery) that General Gaines, who was then at St. Stephens, intends visiting Georgia in a few days—and that but little expectation appeared to be entertained in that part of the country, of an approaching rupture with the Indians. It is probable, therefore, the troops from this state will not be called into service.

Our crops of cotton, notwithstanding the increased quantity which is growing, are not likely to yield as much as they did the last year, in consequence of a disease called the rot, which has made its appearance in different parts of the state. Many of our planters, we are sorry to learn, will not make more than half a crop. The rot in cotton, though very common in the Mississippi Territory, has not till heretofore been attended with serious injury here. It is remarkable, that the cotton growing on the richest lands upon the Mississippi, and the poorest in Georgia, is most affected by this disease, the cause of which has baffled the skill of the western agriculturists.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 18.

We understand that a treaty was signed at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie on the 29th Sept. by Gov. Cass and General McArthur, Commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and the Chiefs of the Winnet, Delaware, Shawanots, Seneca, Ottoway, Chippewa, and Potawatamy

tribes of Indians; by which these tribes have ceded to the United States all the lands which they claimed within the limits of the state of Ohio.

It is understood that the Indians now have of separate tracts of land, amounting altogether to about three hundred thousand acres, which is to be held by them in fee-simple, under a patent from the president of the United States, and subject to be alienated with his approbation, but to be exempted from taxation, so long as it remains Indian property.

This Treaty, whether considered in its fiscal, political, or moral effects, may be considered as one of the most important which has ever been entered into with our red brethren. The quantity of land acquired is between seven and eight millions of acres, equal in quality and situation to any other tract of land of similar extent in the United States, and which will, from the facility afforded to emigrants from the New-England states, and that of New-York, by means of the lake navigation, be settled with an unexampled rapidity, and will bind together and strengthen the whole extent of our North West Frontier, in such a manner as to make the acquisition, in a military point of view, invaluable.

The Treaty lately concluded with the Cherokees, and that now alluded to, form the commencement of a system by which the white and red population of our country will be amalgamated by a gradual but sure process; the foundation of which was laid by Mr. Jefferson, when he introduced his system for the promotion of civilization among the Indians; a system that has diffused among them a knowledge of the value of property, created a corresponding desire to appropriate it specifically, and impressed them with the necessity of adequate laws for its protection.

These Treaties were entered into under instructions, issued through the Department of War, and will evince to the citizens of the western states that their essential interests are understood and attended to by the government.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

The people of the United States, more than those of any other nation, are celebrated for their cheerful obedience to those salutary regulations of government which constitute its safety, and administer to their own happiness. No other nation on the globe, so exposed to the innovating and dangerous influence of foreigners, preserves, so little impaired, its primitive regard for law, morality and religion, as the United States.

On this subject, we often meet with paragraphs in foreign papers highly honorable to the fidelity and zeal of our citizens. A late London paper remarks: "All the travellers whom we have ever read, express their astonishment at the respect which every American manifests for the laws of his country. In the most remote and wild situation, no one thinks of offering any resistance to the laws, any more than he would do in one of their most crowded cities. However far party zeal, and even party rage, may be carried in that free country, the partisans of all parties always respect the laws. What a contrast with the south of Europe, where, under the most absolute governments, the most lawless violence every where prevails; where injustice is practised with impunity, because there is no judge whom bribery cannot gain over. What a contrast with our own sister kingdom, Ireland, where in many parts the laws are set at open defiance. If they go on in this manner, giving the name of anarchy to a most signal obedience to the laws, they will soon endear that name to the world."

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN. SOUTH AMERICA.

The cause of the patriots of South America should engage our most ardent hopes and sympathies. It is immaterial whether they are called revolutionists, independents, or "rebels"—their cause is that of oppressed man struggling for his natural rights—seeking "through blood and slaughter" the idol of universal adoration, liberty.—Cold and misanthropic is the heart that does not sympathize with them.—That they have an ardent desire to raise themselves in the scale of being, is evidence of considerable intelligence—that they are ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the attainment of enlightened liberty, is ample proof of the estimation in which it is held.

The United States have certainly a great interest in the event.—The people are not backward in expressing their sentiments, and in some instances rendering effective aid.—Our government is prudent and cautious, and its future deliberations and decisions on this subject will no doubt be marked with wisdom.

The policy of the European alliance of legitimate remains to be seen.—England will not rashly enter into another war to fight the battles of others, and ruin the blood and treasure of the nation. Her commercial and manufacturing interests are now to be consulted, and these are well convinced of the importance of a good understanding with the patriots.

Although many reverses may take place, yet it cannot, we think, now be doubted that this extensive and fertile region will ere many years elapse become enlightened and independent state.

NATIONAL POLICY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

In our paper of Saturday we noticed the speculations of the London prints, relative to the policy by which the American government were influenced. The speculations alluded to seem to have grown out of the act of congress to increase our naval establishment; or rather out of the prompt manner in which that act was carried into effect. But had these transatlantic writers known, that efforts were making by the government to increase our means of internal defence, their jealousies and suspicions would probably have been strengthened and confirmed. On this subject it may be remarked, that some of the United States' regiments have been employed during the last summer in cutting military roads. That topographical engineers are busily engaged in surveying and making notes and maps of our coasts. That several distinguished officers of the army and navy have recently been appointed by the President, for the same purposes. That the scientific general Bernard, late of the French army, is making a tour of observation, as an engineer, in the service of the United States. But, while we are unable to enter into detail, as to the state of our fortifications in the south, we can assure the London prints, that our frontier posts in the north and west are principally undergoing great and important repairs or additions.

On Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, a formidable fort is erecting. During the last autumn, the water in that lake was some feet lower than it had been known for forty years. The favorable moment was seized on to lay the foundation of the work. An eminent engineer was employed to construct and superintend the building of this battery, which, it is believed, in the event of another war, will be of great importance, as a means of defence.

At the other extreme of Lake Ontario, is Fort Niagara. It will be recollected that this fort is nearly opposite Fort George, on the British side of the river Niagara; and that it is built at the mouth of that river, where it empties into Lake Ontario. It is on a most commanding spot of land, and completely overlooks, and consequently is capable of silencing, the British batteries on the opposite shore. Early in the late war this fort was surprised and taken by the enemy, under circumstances the most disgraceful and suspicious, as it relates to the officer under whom it was commanded. While in possession of the British, it was much improved and strengthened. Among other things in the interior of it, a covered work was built under ground, bomb proof, and capable of containing at least five hundred men. The wash of the lake was undermining what is termed the old French mess-house, a masonry building of uncommon solidity, that has stood more than a century, and on the top of which cannon were placed during the late war. For the purpose of protecting this building, and increasing the strength of this already powerful fortress, the foundation of additional works were laid during the summer of 1816, whenever the season would permit. It is probable, however, from their nature and extent, it will require one or two years more to complete them; but, when completed, Fort Niagara may be considered impregnable.

In May last major Gratio, of the engineer corps, was ordered to Michilimackinac for the purpose of laying out, and commencing immediately, new and additional works at that place. From thence, it is understood, he may proceed to the upper military posts, having the same objects in view.

This hasty and imperfect outline will tend to show that our permanent means of defence are not confined to the navy exclusively. But we deny, in the most peremptory manner, that it is an evidence of the government possessing hostile feelings towards any nation on earth. They are only precautionary measures called for by the times, and by the voice of the nation. We are willing, however, to admit, that the late war has had a great influence upon the minds of the American people. It has taught them their own power. It has, in some degree, infused into them a military spirit. It has strengthened the government, because it has increased the confidence of the people in it; and it has contributed to annihilate the violence of party asperities, by making the nation feel the folly, if not the wickedness, of foreign predilections.

It would be presumption in us to pretend that we possessed any particular information upon which our opinions were founded, as to the question of National Policy. Our reflections result from the fact, that the people determine the policy of the government; and we know, as remarked in a former paper, that the American people are just and pacific. With these preliminary remarks, we venture to assert, that every reasonable means will be adopted by the government, to restrain its citizens from committing aggressions on any power with whom we are at peace; and that should violence be committed by them, under the American flag, the act will be disclaimed. But, as we have uniformly contended, since the establishment of our government, that the subjects of other countries possessed a natural and inherent right to expatriate themselves, it would be strange, indeed, if we should attempt to deny that right to our own citizens.

On the other hand, if aggressions are committed upon us by the subjects of foreign countries, or by their military or naval force, negotiation will be resorted to. A redress of the injury will be demanded, and every means a national and reflecting government can honorably

adopt to obtain that redress, without any appeal to arms, will be adopted.

Under these impressions, we see not a speck of war in the horizon. All is serene and calm. Our foreign relations present an aspect which we think indicates a long peace. In our domestic concerns we are prosperous and happy. The progress of science—the increase of internal improvements—the almost total cessation of party feuds and animosities, excepting among a few unprincipled and interested men—these excite emotions the most gratifying and consolatory in the bosom of every good citizen, while he triumphantly exclaims—Hail Columbia! Happy Land!

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO HENRY CLAY, ESQ.

No. 5.

What have the United States to apprehend from the Powers of Continental Europe, on their openly declaring in favor of the South Americans?

In answering this question, it will not be expected that I should enter at large into the views, policy, or thoughts of the several powers which it may be necessary to speak of—nor indeed can I believe that such a detailed exposition would be at all required to enable my fellow citizens to form a correct opinion on this question, when I recollect the very inquisitive and continued attention with which they have always regarded the late struggles for liberty in the European world, and the deep interest they have manifested for the rights of man in every stage of that great contest. I have seen it somewhere said that the "people of the United States were a prodigiously talking, news-loving people." I believe it to be a trait in our national character, and I fervently hope that inquisitive temper may always continue, and never be checked; because, it is owing to such a propensity that the people of this country are more generally and accurately informed, upon all political subjects, than any other people who ever existed, ancient or modern. In Europe, to be well acquainted with the history of one's own times, is considered as one of the accomplishments of a scholar. In the United States, it is an acquisition common to all ranks. I shall therefore consider this important question amply and conclusively answered before my fellow citizens, if I merely recal their recollection to the history of our own times, by touching on some of the principal events, to shew, that the powers of the Continent have neither the disposition or the ability to interfere with us, because of any part we may take in the affairs of the South Americans.

Washington, in his farewell address, which is in the hands, and recollection, but unfortunately for some years past does not appear to have been in the hearts of all of us, tells us that "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation"—and that "our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course." These political axioms have, at all times and every where, been maintained as the fundamental principles, both in theory and practice, of the democratic republicans of the United States—and the great body of the people of this country are now fully convinced that the interests and policy of the European nations are essentially hostile to those of the American continent.

The French revolution is certainly one of the most wonderful epochs in the annals of the human race. Events and developments which seem to be sufficiently numerous and vast to cover whole centuries, have been crowded into the compass of the short life of an individual. On the 4th of July, 1776, we took our stand among the nations of the earth, not as one slowly rising from insignificance and infancy, but as "a nation born at once"—like Minerva, starting in complete adult vigor from the head of Jove. The stale lessons of antiquity, however excellent in their kind, seemed to be unsuited, or inadequate in many respects to our situation and rising greatness—and Providence laid before us the events, the warnings, the precepts and the examples of the French revolution. We saw a generous and enlightened people rise against their oppressors, and instantly every aristocrat, every king, and every priest, laying aside all private animosities, rallied with all their force, and raised the standard of despotism and fanaticism in opposition to that of the rights of man. There are some men even of unimpeachable integrity, and who are by no means destitute of discernment, who have altogether refused to believe that any such compact as that called the treaty of Pilsnitz, ever was entered into by the kings of Europe; whereby they bound themselves each to the other, before France had given the least umbrage to any one of them, to crush her spirit of reform and of liberty, to destroy her, and to divide her territory among them. Whether such a solemn league and covenant were then and there formally entered into, is not as yet positively ascertained, because no treaty has yet been published, verbatim, with all the usual formalities and signatures of a treaty. But to insist upon the truth of the existence of the treaty of Pilsnitz, would be rather to cavil about form, and to overlook substance; for no one can now doubt, or will have the brass to deny, that the European contest has been from the beginning a conflict of combined kings against a people who were endeavoring to improve their condition, and to establish their rights upon a clear and sure foundation.

That people have been vanquished after a struggle of more than thirty years continuance, and by the congregation and combined efforts on the side of despotism of more than a million of men in

arms. But although the people have been overcome, and the spirit of liberty prostrated and pinioned down—yet it is not altogether inanimate; for the despots have not dared as yet to disband a single troop of their vast armament. The people are no where trusted to themselves, or suffered to recruit or renew their own energies; and many parts of Europe exhibit the singular spectacle of more than one fourth the male population being armed with bayonets, and employed to keep the rest quiet and in order.

To talk therefore of any of the powers of continental Europe engaging in a foreign war, at present, with any nation, more particularly with the United States, seems to be perfectly idle. There is not one of them, Russia excepted, which is not completely debilitated and exhausted. We have drawn in a preceding number a condensed and faithful sketch of England, which is generally allowed to be the most potent amongst the "Legitimate," and we have seen that her condition is in all respects wretched, and truly deplorable. Whether that nation is destined shortly to be convulsed with civil commotions, or not, is a question unnecessary to be decided, as regards our present inquiry; it is enough that it clearly appears that she is utterly unable to wage war upon us for any cause which does not vitally affect her immediate existence.

France, Holland, the Netherlands and Italy cannot stir; for they are held down by English, Russian and German bayonets.

Thus the conflict is over, but the victors dare not remove their force, or release their hold. It is a victory of that kind where every spectator is amused to see the vanquished man lying on his back, refusing to cry out enough, and yet as much dreared by his antagonist as if he stood unharmed upon his feet. The victor insists upon submission, bawls out with affected exultation, yet is terribly alarmed lest that spirit and strength which he sees and feels should by accident or at least relaxation be enabled to turn upon him. It is, as it were, the victory of a cowardly bully who has gained a temporary advantage by sheer weight and accident over a hero whose limbs are yet unbroken, and whose soul is unappalled. It has become a sort of cant among the aristocrats of America as well as of Europe, that the people of France are *unfit* for liberty—the people of the Republic of Holland are now surely according to these wisacres utterly *unfit* for liberty—and the people of the Republican Cantons of Switzerland are surely *unfit* for liberty—and the people of the Republic of Genoa are beyond redemption *unfit* for freedom. But of all things, how wicked it was in mother Britain, to talk so loudly and so much as she did about the *liberties* of the people of *old Spain*, a set of people whom kings, nobles and monks have not suffered to hear even the sound of the word liberty since the days of Padiola. To talk, I say, as the English did to the people of old Spain about liberty, and the rights of man, whose very cars were altogether *unfit* for the sound of liberty, at any time these three or four hundred years, was absolutely cruel; it was the most taunting, worst of cruelty. This same cant about *unfitness* for liberty is, I am sorry to hear, too often applied by some republicans, not only to the French, the most gallant, enlightened, well informed people of modern Europe, but to the brave and uncorrupted Patriots of South America. Such cant in the mouth of an European despot is naturally to be expected and in place; but it is absolutely barbarous, ungrateful and base from the lips of an American—for, what citizen would have the effrontery to say publicly to La Fayette and his associates, who fought by the side of Washington and established our liberties, that they were *unfit* for freedom?—The French *unfit* for freedom!—A "noble people," who required more than a million of hostile bayonets to put them down, and hundreds of thousands still pointing at their hearts to keep them down. O justice! how long will the impudence, the ignorance and inconsistencies of vile aristocrats and priests be allowed to prevail over the reason and the rights of mankind!

I repeat it in the language of Washington, that "Europe has a set of primary interests, that to us have none, or a very remote relation"—and no man can meditate upon the French revolution and its shocking and deplorable results, without seeing and feeling that the greatest of those primary interests, is the destruction of freedom and the establishment of regal and priestly government every where—and this being the case, I would exhort and conjure my countrymen maturely to consider how warmly and imperatively the honor, the glory, and the best interests of our common country call upon and demand of them, in the language of Washington, "that our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course."

It is impossible for any man of common capacity to see any danger from one or all of the powers of Europe, by our taking a part with the Patriots of South America. They cannot, they dare not molest us for such cause. The spirit of freedom at home is as much as they can possibly manage and keep down; they dare not go abroad, much less cross the Atlantic to grapple with the champions of liberty on this new continent. There is not one of them that has either the means or the courage to wage open war against them. The United States can have nothing to fear from Europe—and their primary interests, their detached and distant situation invite and enable them at once, openly and boldly and generously to declare in favor of the independence and the liberties of the people of South America.

Hence the only remaining question to be considered is, which of the American provinces should be first recognized as an independent nation, and aided in establishing the liberties and independence of all the rest?

LAUTARO.

NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 1. FROM CHILI.

By the Ganges, arrived at Nantucket, from the Pacific Ocean, we learn, that on the 20th June she put into Talcahuana (in Chili) for supplies, and laid there 8 days; the place was garrisoned with about two thousand king's troops—they had had no action with the Patriot troops since the latter took the city of Concepcion. The garrison was short of provisions, particularly bread; however, capt. Ray obtained wood, water, and some bullocks, in exchange for bread, and was well treated. There was then lying at Talcahuana, one frigate, one sloop of war, three gun brigs, and a number of ships, &c. The Patriots possessed all the country round, except the peninsula on which the garrison stands. The Royalists expected a reinforcement from Lima; should they be disappointed in that, they talked of evacuating the place in about one month; they had vessels enough to take all their troops off. They were not annoyed by the Patriots, who, having cut off all supplies from the country, calculated upon starving them out. The cannon in the forts were dismounted, ready to be taken off, should they be under the necessity of leaving.

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated the 14th inst.

"It appears indeed extremely doubtful as to the fate of the Floridas; the continual jealousy and dissatisfaction existing among themselves, (the Patriots) rather promise a total dissolution of the whole concern. When Gen. McGregor had the command, they were dissatisfied, and pretended a belief that the General's sole motive was self aggrandizement, and to favor Scotch interest. After the General's resignation, they gave the command to Col. Irwin; in a very little while, they again became restless and dissatisfied. When Commodore Aury came in with two rich prizes, Irwin resigned, and the Commodore took the command—now, just as fickle as ever, they wish to put their new chief off for some other favorite of the moment. In the mean time, their situation has become extremely critical and unpleasant; the black troops and sailors, characters of the worst description from St. Domingo and other of the West-India Islands, now about 150 in number, brought in by the Commodore, and the other privateers, insist upon equal rights and privileges with the whites, and otherwise very insolent; indeed, so as to assume equal command. The whites have come to a resolution to drive them off the island, or perish in the attempt; both parties being enraged against each other, are now actually in arms, and should the dispute end in a conflict, dreadful indeed will be the carnage, as neither side would give quarters. Neither are we, on this side (owing to the nature of the quarrel, and character of the parties) without alarm and apprehension as to the consequences, and nothing, it seems, will give security to both sides of the river, but the cession of East and West Florida, which I, as well as all orderly and well disposed persons towards this country, heartily wish may not be far distant. No more prizes have come in since my last, there being no court of admiralty as yet on the Island, and consequently none of the prize goods imported into the United States have been legally condemned, or even sold. The prize goods that have been introduced into this place, and from hence to Savannah and your place, are on the Commodore's own responsibility and security to his men for the amount of their shares. Gen. McGregor, it is generally said, is gone to some part of South America."—*Charleston Gazette.*

Extract of another letter, dated 15th inst.

"I was at Amelia Island last Sunday evening—while there, a considerable disturbance took place between the whites and blacks. They were all armed, and I really expected every moment to see a battle royal. The blacks got all into the fort, and posted themselves as well as they could, although in great confusion: they kept the fort all the evening. The sailors paraded a 24 pounder abreast the pickets, and were determined to bring them to action; but fortunately, by the great activity of the Governor and officers, they quelled the fray pretty smoothly, but with great difficulty. The sailors were so enraged at the attempt of the blacks to command them, that they would have died in the contest: they were determined, if a conflict had ensued, to destroy the ruffians. It is reported that blacks will all be shipped off the island—this step can alone restore harmony to the place. There are six or seven private armed vessels there, as also several prizes. Only one of the prize ships is at present discharging—her cargo principally consists of sugar, intended to be shipped here in small parcels to St. Mary's, to be sold at auction. Five privateers and five prizes are expected every day; the latter said, among other articles, to have a considerable quantity of specie. I think the privateersmen will fare well here. It is rather unhealthy at Amelia—two or three from the force there, die every day."

From Amelia, we learn, that a disturbance of a very serious nature has taken place between commodore Aury and governor Hubbard—the former wishing to place his black troops over the heroes of Irwin, which would not be allowed; in

consequence of this, Aury has drawn up his troops and threatens to put his orders into effect by force of arms. Colonel Irwin, it is said, will resist every thing of the kind. It is feared blood will be spilt before the matter can be adjusted. Several prizes were off Amelia bar—business, in consequence of the difference between Aury, and the governor and colonel Irwin, was completely at a stand. *Sav. Rep.*

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated ST. MARY'S, OCT. 18.

"Annexed you will find a proclamation, which I have hastily copied for you. But, notwithstanding the language which it breathes, a revolution is still brewing; the American party is now waiting for Com. Champlain's arrival, when they will carry the day. At present every thing is in a state of suspense; no business doing; no prize sales have yet taken place, nor will, until this business is settled. The schooner Antelope, from Savannah, has just arrived here, and also a brig from New-York with notions. This evening arrived a prize with slaves, which the U. S. brig Saranac has detained, as some have been smuggled.—She has now 5 prizes here."

PROCLAMATION.

The Supreme Junta of the Floridas, to the inhabitants of Amelia.

A horrid plot has threatened to ruin, in its infancy, our rising republic. Discord, ever ready to spread its baneful alarms, had put us on the brink of a civil war; fortunately, we still preserved among us respect for liberty and the cause we defend. We have discovered the secret machinations of a despotic government, and we have saved ourselves from ruin, into which Spanish perfidy was on the eve of plunging us.

Yes, citizens, the terrible blow that threatened us proceeded from the intrigues of our cowardly enemy; we have the most certain conviction of it. Only cast a look upon the promoters and leaders of the horrid scenes that have taken place. Is there amongst them one of the bravest, who so valiantly and so gloriously defended this place against forces ten times more numerous? No! the eye searches in vain for one of them. Wherever it perceives a leader, it beholds a person who abandoned you in the hour of danger; it beholds men who, guided by their own self interests, trifle with the shedding of the blood of the gallant defenders of liberty. Provided they accomplish their object, their views are accomplished. It is you, brave seamen, who have made so many sacrifices; it is your valor they wish to set forward for the perpetration of deeds so execrable. They create a huge phantom, when in reality it is but a chimera. What would have been the results had we unfortunately been compelled to come to extremities, and sent off those who, it is said, were to be sent off? By coming to extremities, in a most cruel butchery.—By sending them off, deprive this infant republic of the support of valiant men, who have fought with you until now, and will never abandon you in the hour of danger. Had this happened, you, gallant seamen, would most assuredly have followed the route dictated by honor, but weakened by it, you would have fallen a sacrifice to treachery and individual views, and the few remaining, whose valor would have sustained them until the last, would have found themselves compelled to abandon this place, and fulfilled the wishes of our implacable enemies, who have no other means of destroying the germ of liberty, but dissension among its defenders. This would not have been the only evil, a greater one for yourselves would have ensued. Remorse, despair, would have attended your consciences to the grave, when cool reflection and calmness had told you, that you had stained your hands with the blood of patriots, who had defended the cause we have embraced—and that by Castilian intrigues.

Brave and gallant seamen! let us return thanks to that Divine Providence, which hovers and watches with a careful eye over this infant republic, for having saved us from the perpetration of such direful deeds: let us be united; and let this example, for the future, serve us as a lesson to be upon our guard against seduction.

By consent of the Council,
L. AURY,
Commander in Chief.
Fernandina, Oct. 4, 1817.
8 and 1 of Independence.

"The following proclamation relative to fugitive slaves, was promulgated here on the 8th inst."

PROCLAMATION.
It has been resolved by the Supreme Junta, or Council of State,

1st. That any person or persons who shall be convicted of persuading any slave or slaves to runaway from the United States, or any other place whatsoever, shall, on conviction of the same, forfeit and pay, for the first offence, 100 dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days; and, for the second offence, forfeit and pay 300 dollars, and be banished from the country.

2d. Resolved, That any fugitive slave or slaves taken up shall be kept in jail until claimed by his, her or their owners.

3d. Resolved, That all slaves coming to this city for employment, shall have a written permit from their owners.

WM. YONGE, Sec'y.
Government House, Fernandina,
October 8th, 1817.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 21.
A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Fernandina, which place he left on the 16th inst. reports the following particulars relative to the situation of affairs at Amelia Island; by which it

would appear that a scene of the utmost contention and confusion had arisen among the Patriots. It would seem that the French officers, with commodore Aury and his black troops, form a strong party, in opposition to that which (with Sheriff Hubbard at its head) is still in entire possession of the civil authority. The parties were pretty nearly balanced in strength and resources; but the appearance of Com. Champlain off St. Mary's Bar, with from three to six sail of vessels, supposed to contain a number of troops, was expected to turn the scale in favor of what is called the American party—the party of Gov. Hubbard. In a few days we hope to present something more satisfactory, in regard to this revolution, to our readers. *So. Pat.*

BOSTON, OCT. 27.

The *Henrico* brought Dublin papers to the 27th Sept. containing London dates to the 22d. It was stated in a private letter in the Dutch mail, that in a late tumult at Breslau, 200 persons were wounded, and 20 killed.

The Bank of England was to RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS ON THE 1ST OF OCT.

The further diminution of the Allied Army, it was said, would be deferred until next spring. Lord Wellington was expected to return immediately to his head-quarters.

Young Napoleon, it is said, when arrived at a proper age, will be created Arch-bishop primate of Ratisbon, and Arch Chancellor of the Germanic Empire.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 27.

American flour is in more request, and 58s. is readily obtained for prime quality.

I do hereby direct, that there be inserted forthwith in the London Gazette, the following notice from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, dated the 18th of Sept. 1817, viz.

"That on and after the 1st of October next, the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description, dated prior to the first of January, 1817."

CHARLES M. SUTTON,
Sp. of the H. of C.
September 22d, 1817.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 28.

The *Zeeploeg*, Capt. Manselman, which sailed from the Texel at the end of July, with about 500 German emigrants for America, was forced back to the Texel, a fortnight ago, by contrary winds. It is said that there are 700 other emigrants in the Texel, who had been engaged by the house of Rudolph to go to Philadelphia, but that hitherto they could not be sent for want of paying their passage and maintenance.

The barque *Mary*, from Liverpool, via Cork, has arrived in Hampton Roads, with 61 passengers for Alexandria. She had been 63 days at sea.

We are happy to learn that JOHN BAL-LEY, Esq. recently a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from the town of Canton, and formerly a Tutor in Brown University at Providence, has been appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States, a Clerk in that Department. He is a gentleman of distinguished talents and acquisitions, of firm republican principles, and of much suavity of manners. From his perfect knowledge of public law, and his general acquaintance with the politics both of Europe and America, we cannot but consider his appointment as a valuable accession to the Department of State.—*Boston Pat.*

We learn with regret, that many of the brave soldiers of the late army travel to the seat of government, (some of them from wounds received in the service ill able to travel) to obtain patents for their bounty lands.

The War Department and General Land Office have not been sparing in public notifications, that neither trouble or expense is necessary to enable a soldier to obtain his patent.

We consider it the duty of every good citizen who may know a soldier, to inform him, that by sending his discharge to the War Department, or his land warrant to the General Land Office, and a request to have his land in Illinois Territory, and his patent sent to his place of abode, he can obtain his patent in a few days, free of every expense, even that of postage. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE.

The Americans have a fleet in the Mediterranean. It was, when the last accounts came away, cruising off Leghorn. The commander was on board the *Washington*, an 86 gun ship, with a crew of 780 men. We believe, says the Catholic official paper, it would be difficult for any vessel in the world to take her. This is the first vessel of her class the Americans have. She bears the name of one of the greatest men that the sun ever shone upon. He found his country a pitiful province of Britain, and left her—O glorious destiny!—an independent nation!

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We learn by a letter from this venerable statesman, that the seed time and the harvest, are objects which engage much of his attention. After devoting the morning and noon of a valuable life to the service of his country, he retires in its evening, to cultivate the soil. He ruled the destinies of a great nation, and in turn voluntarily retires to the plough. Happy America, continue to elevate such men, and your happiness and your liberty, will be perpetuated to the end of duration.—*Albany Register.*

PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WORK ENTITLED

*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-
ernment, What are the Legitimate Terms of
Admission to Visible Church Communion?*

BY ADAM RANKIN,
Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes
union; and that, in every association, signs
are essential to union and communion; and
that invisible union is essential to divine com-
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-
munion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSON OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.

A Professor of Theology;
His Sermon;
A Dutch Psalm;
Care, the Professor's wife, and
A Dutch Psalm;
A Doctor of Divinity, and
The joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.

The Professor of Theology, and
A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and
His Student, now on trial for holy office.
These debate the above point before the
Grand Sanhedrim: 1st, From Scripture; 2d,
From facts in the primitive Christian Church;
3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From
that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections canvassed; Part 4th,
The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sec-
tarian communion in relation to a particular
church; to the church at large, and the sur-
rounding world.

The Sanhedrim is an august assembly of di-
vines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom
of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator;
for he acts in each as occasion requires, with
the utmost propriety and comely majesty, sup-
ports order, and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine,
second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-
fessor of theology with great éclat; but whether
from nature or habit contracted in his office,
is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of
handsome abilities, natural and acquired, in
modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-
fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-
rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there is
unbounded confidence; all liberties given and
taken which might enable each party to do
justice to the subject and amuse the assembly
with words of witty invention, without fear of
offence, by which their Dialogues merited the
name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an
octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-
per, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will
be \$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine
paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on
coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who
will interest themselves in this work, shall be
acknowledged at least with the common tythe.

The author intends to publish a list of the
subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.
When 500 copies are subscribed, the work
shall go to press.

The public's humble servant,
A. RANKIN.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

Subscriptions received to the above work,
at this office.

NOTICE.

I WILL practice law in the Circuit and Coun-
ty Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and
Greene.—I reside in Mount Sterling.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 16—13c

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-
tion to devote himself to the practice of
Law. His office is kept in a front room of the
brick building opposite Capt. Postelheim's
inn. 1—tf January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of
GOOD SOUND WOOD,
FOR which the highest price will be given
in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf

THE CELEBRATED BULL.

RAISED by Mr. Smith, who obtained a Sil-
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-
tle under the direction of the Agricultural
Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the
convenience of those who wish to improve their
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price;
good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani-
mal of his kind in the state; his calves sell
from \$3 to \$50 dollars from common cows, and
from blooded cows as high as \$250 dollars. I
have not heard of a single one of an inferior
description—all are greatly superior to those
by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington July 26, 1817.—tf

WANTED.

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Print-
ing Business. None but such as have a
tolerably good English education at least, with
correct moral characters, will be taken. Ap-
ply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
July 26— J. NORVELL & CO.

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.

Are prepared to execute every kind of
PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and
promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,
BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete office-
equipment in the country, for printing jobs of every de-
scription; and respectfully solicit a continuance
of a liberal share of support, with which the
Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto
been favored. July 26—tf

Tobacco Notes.

For sale at the office of the
Kentucky Gazette.

November 1—tf

CARDING & FILLING.

A T POLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort
road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL
carded at 6d per pound. Also, FILLING &
FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the
most perfect manner, at all times, having water the
strongest. FOR SALE, a quantity of
young course Sattins, very suitable for
groes clothing and some Hosiery.
THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

FOR SALE.

On accommodating terms, the following property:

- 1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with
a log house thereon, opposite the
Brewery.
- 1 LOT fronting on Short street continued,
424 feet, with a brick stable thereon.
- 1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main
Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
- 1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, op-
posite Mrs. Parker's, with two log
houses thereon.
- 1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50
feet on Main Cross street, with a new
two-story Brick House thereon.
- 1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 1/2 feet
on Main Cross street, running back
to an alley.
- 5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres,
enclosed with posts and rails, ad-
joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and
opposite the late residence of W. T.
Barry.
- 1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting
on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

Jul 19, 1817.—tf

TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the
Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET,
entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Ac-
count of the English Cattle in Kentucky;
and Extracts from Various Publications;
showing the Value and Importance of the
"Imported Breed of Cattle, together with
"some other useful Papers. Collected and
"Published by some of the Members of the
"Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25
cents.
Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

FOUNDRY.

J. BRUEIN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-
ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends
and the public in general, that he now carries
on in all its branches; that all kinds of
BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on
the shortest notice and in the best manner;
also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for
thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—52—tf

BLANK, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
BLANK DEEDS,
WRITINGS, PASSES,
BILLS OF LADING,
BANK CHECKS,
INDENTURES,
MASONIC DIPLOMAS,
GAMUTS, &c.

All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates,
sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the
office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky.)

On Short street, first Brick House below
Lamphear's Hotel, wishes to sell the HOUSE
and LOT in which he now lives; a well built
brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22,
with a large back building, good water, stable,
carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5
acres, also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by
150, on one of which lots is a well built two
story log house, a good well of water, stable,
&c. all of which property will be sold far below
its real value, for CASH, or in exchange for
Land in the country.
June 16. 6m

DR. LEE'S

GENUINE WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS,
OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THESE much celebrated PILLS were the
first Lee's Pills ever made in America, and
the reputation of them soon became so general,
as a family medicine, in most parts of the union,
that it induced others to make and vend PILLS,
which they styled Lee's Pills. The proprietor
has repeatedly cautioned the public to be on
their guard against purchasing any but the Gen-
uine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills; but notwith-
standing all the means he has heretofore used
to prevent the sale of other Pills bearing
his name, great quantities of bilious Pills, styled
Lee's Pills, have been sent into market. The
proprietor has at length, he thinks, nearly put
a stop to the sale of the spurious Pills, by being
at the very great expense of procuring an el-
egant Stereotype Label, one of which is now put
round each box of Genuine Lee's Windham
Bilious Pills, and on each of the Labels are the
words following, and in the places here named
—on the top and bottom margins, "Lee's
Genuine Windham Bilious Pills"—on the right
hand margin the word "Connecticut"—and on
the left margin, "Perkins' Patent Steel Plate"—
in the centre the words "Check Plate"—
and on the right is an oval containing these
words "Lee & Samuel Lee, Patentees of the Wind-
ham Bilious Pills, N. London, Conn.—J.
Thompson, Agent, Wholesale Vendor and
Joint Proprietor." Each box of the Pills will
also be enclosed in a bill of directions, signed
by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing.

It is needless to say much in a newspaper
advertisement respecting these highly celebrated
Pills. They have become in such general use
in all parts of the United States as a Family
Medicine, and their usefulness so duly ap-
preciated, that nothing more need be said in an
advertisement, than to give such cautions as will
prevent the public being imposed upon by ven-
dors of spurious Lee's Pills, and which may
easily be avoided if they purchase no Lee's
Pills but those which are enclosed in the Ste-
reotype Label above described.

Druggists in all the principal cities in the
United States have been supplied by the pro-
prietor with the Genuine Lee's Pills; and it
is to be presumed that no Druggist who has
a due regard for his character, will attempt
to furnish his distant customers with any of
these Pills, unless they are enclosed in the bill
of directions and Label aforesaid, as no other
can possibly be genuine.

J. THOMPSON, Agent.

New-London, Oct. 16, 1817.

N. B. Druggists and Merchants in the country
are requested to be particular in making
their orders for Lee's Pills, and direct that none
be sent them unless they are enclosed in a bill
of directions, signed by Charles Lee, and the
stereotype Label as above described, and they
will then be sure of having the Genuine Lee's
Pills. The above Pills are for sale by most of
the Druggists in this city. A deposit of them
is kept at Thatcher & Thompson's, N. W. cor-
ner of Market and Second streets, Philadel-
phia, where Druggists and others can be sup-
plied on the same terms as of the proprietor.

Editors of newspapers in Pittsburgh, (Penn.)
Lexington and Louisville, (Ky.) and Cincinnati,
(O.) are requested to insert this advertisement
three times in their respective papers.
Nov. 8—3c

BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS,

HAVE removed their Shop to the new
framed house on Upper street, opposite to
Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction
Room; where they intend carrying on the
above business extensively, and in all its vari-
ety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can
be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern,
and bound either with plain or with patent iron
backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in su-
perior style and on the shortest notice.
Lexington, July 12—4f

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now
in full blast; great alterations having been
made for the better in the FURNACE, and
the FORGE is entirely new, and in high op-
eration, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly
superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron.
Any orders left by Mr. McChesnut at my Iron
Store in Lexington, will be executed with
neatness and dispatch, having employed the
best workmen the country can afford. The
IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly
supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the
convenience of merchants, mechanics and
farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy
conveyance to the works.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—4f

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those having demands on the firm, are re-
quested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the
same. All indebted to the firm are to make
payment to Ashton & Beach, who are autho-
rized to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on
at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where car-
riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired
on the shortest notice, and in the best manner,
and on the most reasonable terms.

THE WESTERN

Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's River, near door to the Reparat Printing
Office.

T. L. EVENDOM,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES.

(many years in London, and five years
in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies
and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that
he has removed to Lexington, where he man-
ufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness,
beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled
from any source; on the truth of which asser-
tion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to
ask that patronage from a discerning public,
for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it
is found that his Pianos (on the result of long
experience) are preferable to others of Amer-
ican make, and no deceiver—and equal to the
best imported—made of better materials—stand
the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that
he will meet that encouragement that skill, li-
berality and industry may reasonably hope for
from a liberal public; which will at all times be
gratefully received by their most obedient ser-
vant.
December 27, 1816.—52—4f

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it be-
comes necessary for me to close all my
former business; therefore, those who have
claims on me will please to call immediately for
a settlement of them, and those indebted to me
are requested to make payment without delay.
HIRAM SHAW.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of
parties.

NOTICE.

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the
business of said concern will be closed by the
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-
debted thereto, to come forward and settle
their accounts respectively. And to whom
those who also please to apply to whom the
firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27—4f

Bradford & Megowan,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

HAVING formed a connection with CHAS.
BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission
Business will in future be conducted under the
firm of

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper
streets; where they will punctually attend to
any business confided to them.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—4f

CASH advanced upon consignments.

Wanted Immediately,

FOURTEEN thousand of the best poplar
SHINGLES, for which cash will be given.
Apply at this office, or to
MASLIN SMITH.
Nov. 1—tf

Transylvania University.

THE LECTURES in the MEDICAL COL-
LEGE for the ensuing winter, will com-
mence on the following days, viz:—

JAMES OVERTON, M. D. Professor of the
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, will deliver
his Introductory Lecture, at 12 o'clock on
Monday, November 10th, in the Market street
Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Professor of
Anatomy and Surgery, and Member of the Royal
College of Surgeons, London, will deliver his
Introductory Lecture on Tuesday, at the same
time and place.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Professor of Materia
Medica and Botany, will deliver an Introductory
Lecture to the former science, on Wednes-
day, at the same time and place.

Doctor W. H. RICHARDSON, Professor of Obstet-
ric and the Diseases of Women and Children,
will deliver his Introductory Lecture on
Thursday, at the place and at the hour before
mentioned.

Doctor JAMES BLYTHE, Professor of Chemis-
try, will deliver his Introductory at the same
place, and at the same hour on Friday.

Convenient rooms have been provided for
the use of the School, during the subsequent
Courses; and after the 15th instant, each Pro-
fessor will deliver three Lectures per week.
The price of a ticket for the session, is fifteen
Dollars.

JAMES OVERTON, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of
Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.
Lexington, Nov. 8, 1817—2t

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in
complete operation. The business will
hereafter be conducted under the firm of
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the
customary prices. The Company continue to
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-
ket price will be given. They also want a
quantity of Staves, Round Poles, &c. for Whis-
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff,
for which they will give a liberal price. They
have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-
ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.
MORTON, or THOMAS HODLEY.
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—4f

Wilkins & Truett.

HAVE just received a few barrels PRIME
MACKEREL, which they will sell low
for Cash; and have also on hand a quantity of
best

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
LUMP,
LOAF,
DITTO—By the barrel.

Nov. 1—4t

CASH

Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and
COARSE HORSE HAIR & COW TAILS,
at the Auction and Commission Store of
A. LEGRAND & CO.
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f

TOBACCO.

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of
Jan. 17—3—4f J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired

Watering Place is now elegantly furnished
for the season, and ready for the reception of
gentle visitors.

Every exertion will be made for the accom-
modation of the guests, by Mr. George Cal-
nan and family.
June 28, 1817.—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he
still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old
stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st.
and the court-house, where he hopes by his
attention, to merit a continuation of the sup-
port that has been so liberally given to the
house, particularly by travellers and others.
JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN

GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind. Cat-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one Spinning Throatle of 108 spindles,
with all the necessary preparation machinery;
and will have finished by the first of January,
1817, two more machines of the same amount.
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,
can also be accommodated with a first rate
workman to superintend their business.
43— October 14, 1816.

H. SHINDELBOWER & CO.

BARBERS, HAIR DRESSERS AND DENTISTS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public in general, that they punctually
attend to the foregoing business, at their shop
on Short-street nearly opposite the house of O.
Keene, Esq. and near Wickliffe's and Lan-
phear's taverns. They also make all kinds of
Ladies HEAD-DRESSES and Gentlemen's
WIGS, and NECKLACES and BRACELETS,
elastic and permanent; and plat and curl Hair
for Ladies heads. They also make head-dresses
which are fashionable in Spain, Holland, France
and Italy, together with all kind of business
connected with or attached to the foregoing.
They also have on hand a quantity of Mouth-
Water and Tooth-Powder, and Water for pre-
serving the hair, and Rose-Water, Soaps and
French Pomatum in pots and sticks.
August 23—12

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it be-
comes necessary for me to close all my
former business; therefore, those who have
claims on me will please to call immediately for
a settlement of them, and those indebted to me
are requested to make payment without delay.
HIRAM SHAW.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of
parties.

NOTICE.

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the
business of said concern will be closed by the
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-
debted thereto, to come forward and settle
their accounts respectively. And to whom
those who also please to apply to whom the
firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27—4f

Bradford & Megowan,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

HAVING formed a connection with CHAS.
BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission
Business will in future be conducted under the
firm of

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper
streets; where they will punctually attend to
any business confided to them.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—4f

CASH advanced upon consignments.

Wanted Immediately,

FOURTEEN thousand of the best poplar
SHINGLES, for which cash will be given.
Apply at this office, or to
MASLIN SMITH.
Nov. 1—tf

Transylvania University.

THE LECTURES in the MEDICAL COL-
LEGE for the ensuing winter, will com-
mence on the following days, viz:—

JAMES OVERTON, M. D. Professor of the
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, will deliver
his Introductory Lecture, at 12 o'clock on
Monday, November 10th, in the Market street
Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Professor of
Anatomy and Surgery, and Member of the Royal
College of Surgeons, London, will deliver his
Introductory Lecture on Tuesday, at the same
time and place.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Professor of Materia
Medica and Botany, will deliver an Introductory
Lecture to the former science, on Wednes-
day, at the same time and place.

Doctor W. H. RICHARDSON, Professor of Obstet-
ric and the Diseases of Women and Children,
will deliver his Introductory Lecture on
Thursday, at the place and at the hour before
mentioned.

Doctor JAMES BLYTHE, Professor of Chemis-
try, will deliver his Introductory at the same
place, and at the same hour on Friday.

Convenient rooms have been provided for
the use of the School, during the subsequent
Courses; and after the 15th instant, each Pro-
fessor will deliver three Lectures per week.
The price of a ticket for the session, is fifteen
Dollars.

JAMES OVERTON, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of
Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.
Lexington, Nov. 8, 1817—2t

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in
complete operation. The business will
hereafter be conducted under the firm of
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the
customary prices. The Company continue to
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-<